

lection for Mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Edmunds, was held to-day, and resulted in the selection of Henry F. Fausch, Republican, by a plurality of eight votes. His opponents were A. M. Black, Democrat, and C. M. Foote, Independent Greenback. There is great rejoicing among the Republicans.

...bell & Lawrence were allowed 1

programme opened with two numbers of Edsen's music, the first a "Coronation march" which has been given once before this year — a march which is very dignified in its bold and massive in chords, and set for orchestra in a very elegant manner. Although Edsen's "Coronation march" is none

husband, daily or
Chicago: Anson Sperry, W.
and, and nurse; Miss Katie
Magruder, Miss Ella
Magruder and wife,
and wife; W.
W. Campbell, Charles
Mars, Dr. W. Knobl, Wil-

the question of the State Convention duty at this the Republic it be a candidate, nor hold. I selecting the press which administration,

Thursday. They number over 1,300.

COLLAPSED.

RUTLAND, Vt., July 8.—The Baxter scandal case came to an end to-day. Mrs. Payson, who had threatened damaging disclosures relative to Gen. Baxter, admits that there is no truth in them, and was committed by the Judge to the care of her friends.

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The Tribune.

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out to strangers as the handsomest tribute ever erected at private expense. Not long ago the remains of the girl were moved to Calvary cemetery, and now that the relatives propose to remove them to the Greenwood cemetery, the fact, but fails to give the reason. The ground upon which the cemetery managers rely is presumably to be found in their peculiar style of disposing of their lots. The fee-simple is not conveyed, only an interest, and as the monument came a part of the lot, the title to the monument, and the relatives have lost all ownership in the shaft. A possible legal point is thus raised, and the question of title will undoubtedly be tested in the courts, to which will be submitted collaterally the right to all the tombstones and monuments that to-day lend their beauty to Greenwood cemetery.

The Orthodox Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has recently issued a pastoral, denying that Russia has any occasion, or even intention, to protect Christians from the Turks, and attributing the war solely to ambition and intrigues. Notwithstanding this opinion of the highest ecclesiastic of the Eastern Church, the Armenians, both in Asia and in Constantinople, side with Russia with a cordiality and unanimity that must be distressing to this Turkish Greek Patriarch's heart. It appears that the General commanding the Russian army before Kars is an Armenian himself, of the name of Melik, Ruscified into Melikoff.

Charter Oak policy-holders cannot do better for the present than follow the advice of the President of the Company, in reference to keeping their policies and refusing to be scared into the sacrifice of their rights and interests. There is a very wide difference between the various statements made regarding the value of the Charter Oak's assets, and after making due allowance in all directions and striking a general average it will probably occur to the policy-holders that there is no occasion for a panic. So far as the company is concerned, it will rest with the Company to make good the assertions of the President before it can hope to overcome the distrust, which, justly or unjustly, has been engendered by the pending controversy about the Company's condition.

Yesterday's proceedings in the British House of Commons will go far to demonstrate the necessity of adopting the rule of the previous question as a measure of safety against the obstructionists. The Irish Home-Rulers, under the lead of Mr. O'Donnell, O'Connell, O'Connell, O'Connell, and Mr. O'Donnell, proceeded to carry out the program mentioned in our columns several days ago, and by the tactics which the prompt rules of the House furnish no power to defeat, they were able to bring legislation to a standstill from 4 o'clock Monday afternoon up to 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The right of debate being unlimited in the British Parliament, as it is in the United States Senate, the adoption of the previous question rule, whereby debate or motions and tactics purely obstructive may be shut off, is already engaged seriously to the British legislators by the performance of the Home-Rulers.

Ald. Daly, nothing abashed by the attacks of his brethren in the Council, is persisting in his objection to the railroad system. He has discovered an extended report of the proceedings of the committee on the subject of the railroad. The speech of the Rev. Dr. Plunkett, editor of the New York Observer, will be read at home with a degree of interest approaching that with which it was heard by the assembled Delegates.

The Presbyterian of Christendom are represented in the distinguished body which assembled yesterday at Edinburgh—the Presbyterian Council, of whose proceedings an extended report will be presented this morning. The speech of the Rev. Dr. Plunkett, editor of the New York Observer, will be read at home with a degree of interest approaching that with which it was heard by the assembled Delegates.

There is encouragement to hope that Col. Lewis Tipton, of Philadelphia, is beginning to be rated correctly in Washington. He achieved distinction primarily by the active part he took in the conspiracy to defeat Secretary Barrow in his war against the whiskey-taxes, and holds his present position as the price of that service. The fact that he has been permitted to remain by the present Administration has been a matter of surprise, and it is pleasant to know that Tipton is in a fair way to retire. He was yesterday rebuked in the full Cabinet account of an act of insubordination, and if he is too dull to take this hint, he is liable soon to feel something in the nature of a kick.

A large Russian force is before Silistria, and the city, with all its dirt and mores, its narrow, ill-paved streets, and somewhat redoubtable Greek church, is threatened. The city stands at the foot of the hills of Akbar, is semi-circular in form, and is defended by stoutly-constructed fortifications of solid masonry, strengthened by forts, one of which, Abd-el-Mejid, occupies the hill commanding the town. For the fourth time the Muscovite besieges the capture of Silistria. In 1878 and 1880 the Russians besieged in vain, but in 1889 they captured it, and it was again in 1884. Since then the fortifications have been materially enlarged, and the preparations made for a vigorous defense prophesy a desperate encounter when the attack is made.

Some years ago, CAROLINA CANADA, a young and beautiful girl, a reigning belle in New York French society, attended a theatrical performance. As she entered her carriage, at the close of the entertainment, the horses took fright, she was thrown out and almost instantly killed. Old residents of New York and Brooklyn still speak reverently of the funeral as one of the most remarkable events in the society of that day, and visitors to Greenwood cemetery have learned well every curve and line of the monument that points the resting-place of the lovely French girl. It is the distinguishing mark in the "beautiful city of the dead," and is pointed

From the statement of Mr. Egan, he was notified to come and see out his share, which he did. He above described, and which he did not. Mr. Egan can understand how costs, constructively or actually, for such services could honestly amount to one-tenth of the costs exacted. And now comes one J. L. McDONALD, who keeps a drugstore, and makes affidavit showing that the same parties "held him up" in a similar manner while they relieved him of \$21.00. Now that victims begin to show fight, the public may expect more of these interesting revelations. Meanwhile, the attention of the Treasury Department will be called to the case by Mr. Egan, who regards the charges as being neither lawful nor just, but simply blackmail.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. We have come to the end of the first year of the second century of American independence, and to-day, with the booming of cannon, the flowing of flags, the music of bands, the speeches of orators, and the busy bustle of the Old World, we celebrate the second year of the second century with bright prospects ahead, with freedom more firmly established than ever, and at peace with ourselves and all mankind. It is a fitting time, therefore, to balance the books and see how we stand with reference to ourselves and the rest of the world. The first year of our second century opened with the Centennial Exposition, which was at once a symbol of progress and an emblem of peace. It represented the best products of the manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and artistic industries of the Old World and the New, with a completeness never before recorded in the history of international exhibitions. It proved that, notwithstanding the devastation of great wars, the ravages of epidemics, the destruction occasioned by natural disturbances and casualties, and all other embarrassments and discouragements, that the strong hands and busy brains of artisans and artists in every field of labor are still at work to enhance the comfort of the world, to reduce the miseries of life, and to dignify and beautify every hour. The long hot summer months brought no detriment to the Exposition. It was carried through according to the original programme, and its influence was now slowly but powerfully at work in every department of industry. Financially, it is now apparent that its success would have been more pronounced if it had been held in some great central and cosmopolitan city, where all the world would have felt at home, like Chicago, which, as a place of summer resort, presents attractions everywhere can never expect to equal.

Politically, we, as a nation, have every reason to rejoice. The year has witnessed one of the hottest and most stormy contests in our history, and the desperate and momentous battle involved after-consequences that jeopardized the integrity of our institutions, and brought us so near the verge of civil strife that foreign nations saw no avenue of escape except by appeal to the sword. The partisan fury of implacable enmities, however, was assuaged by the cool judgment, fairness, and sense of the people, which broke the deadlock of parties and solved the problem in the interests of the general good, preparing the way for a new era of political prosperity, upon which we enter with the new year with a Reform Government, which already has set a bright example to State and Municipal Governments of the country. The decision in question has been looked forward to with great interest by parties in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, who were interested in gas contracts and who were suffering from the doctrine laid down in the Dartmouth College case, to wit, that a contract was a contract, by whomsoever made, and that when once made the public had no right to question it whatever, even if the public was swindled by its agents out of all the property that it possessed.

Judge DRUMMOND says, however, that members of a City Council in this country are nothing but trustees of the public, and that it cannot be said that they are to be swindled by their agents. The decision in question has been looked forward to with great interest by parties in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, who were interested in gas contracts and who were suffering from the doctrine laid down in the Dartmouth College case, to wit, that a contract was a contract, by whomsoever made, and that when once made the public had no right to question it whatever, even if the public was swindled by its agents out of all the property that it possessed.

Materially, also, we have ample cause for encouragement. The hard time, still continuing, but there is every reason to believe that we are now passing through the great clearing-house of settlement, and that we shall speedily emerge from our present straits and enter upon a new era of financial prosperity, with confidence and credit restored, and the money market in the hands of the West and South, never so firm and the farmers are looking, with crop failures, for the country is healthy, and has been spared those ravages of epidemics, plagues, and famines that have devastated other parts of the world. There is no fear that this prosperity will be disturbed. We have no standing army, for we do not need one. We have no fleet of spears, for we do not need one. A few torpedoes can take care of our coasts and harbors, and our citizen soldiers, now killing the sick, tolling in the machine-shops, and writing at desks, can take care of the rest in case of emergency. We have no foreign enemies, and no combination of foreign Powers can successfully assail us. All the world is seeking our surplus we make up the world's deficiencies. If they are short of cotton and iron, steel, mules, tobacco, coal, tin, or any other product, or any of the raw materials of life, they come here for them. Those who are sitting in darkness come to us for our petroleum, and behold a great light. If they want more of shining silver or ravishing gold we can furnish it to them. Whatever the heart of woman desires or the greed of man craves we have in abundance. The balance of trade is largely in our favor, and we are discharging one of our duties to the world. The President and two hundred millions of our independence every year because the world depends upon us to satisfy its wants. For these and many other reasons, which appertain to us as a nation and to each one as an individual, there is no reason why the American Eagle, as he wings his annual flight this morning, should not soar to the very zenith and fill the whole empyrean with his loudest scream, proclaiming the glories and virtues of the youngest and strongest of the nations. While the Old World unfurls its banners of

war, the New World flies the flag of peace, and its booming cannons this morning send no messages of death.

THE COURTS-HOUSE DOME. Naturally enough, every action of the present County Board is regarded with suspicion, and as soon as it was announced that the Board had determined to let County Architect Egan build the Court-House dome by day-labor manifold theories were suggested whereby the Ring intended this arrangement to contribute to their own advantage. One reason assigned for it was, that the Ring would not consent that the work should be done except by one of their pet contractors, like WALKER or SEXTON, and still did not dare to ignore more responsible bids in order to give the contract to one of their own men. Another was, that, by building the dome by day-labor, the Ring could extend their patronage and drag out the work indefinitely. This is what Mr. Egan has to say about the matter:

To the Editor of THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, July 3.—In order to remove the impression conveyed by the article contained in this day's issue of your paper, concerning the action of the County Board in relation to the dome of the Court-House, I beg to state that I never sought nor desired to obtain the exclusive control of the work in question; that I do not intend to accept the contract for the dome of the Court-House, and that I am not in any way connected with the building of the dome of the Court-House. Yours truly, J. L. Egan.

If Mr. Egan is sincere in the determination which he announces, it disposes of one theory and sets at rest the apprehensions of the public. It is not in the interest of the public that the dome of the Court-House should be built by day-labor, and it is not in the interest of the public that the dome of the Court-House should be built by day-labor. The dome of the Court-House should be built by day-labor, and it is not in the interest of the public that the dome of the Court-House should be built by day-labor. The dome of the Court-House should be built by day-labor, and it is not in the interest of the public that the dome of the Court-House should be built by day-labor.

THE DECISION OF THE GAS QUESTION. The decision of Judge Drummond in the case of GAZARD vs. THE CITY OF CHICAGO, involving the validity of the ten-year gas contracts—one of the most important ever delivered in this country. It teaches some wholesome lessons, which all municipal authorities would do well to heed. It sets limits to the omnipotence which has heretofore been claimed by ring-masters, and they are given to understand that taxes cannot be fixed for all time to come upon present and future property-owners who may be the same day with the taxes within their reach. The decision in question has been looked forward to with great interest by parties in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, who were interested in gas contracts and who were suffering from the doctrine laid down in the Dartmouth College case, to wit, that a contract was a contract, by whomsoever made, and that when once made the public had no right to question it whatever, even if the public was swindled by its agents out of all the property that it possessed.

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From the statement of Mr. Egan, he was notified to come and see out his share, which he did. He above described, and which he did not. Mr. Egan can understand how costs, constructively or actually, for such services could honestly amount to one-tenth of the costs exacted. And now comes one J. L. McDONALD, who keeps a drugstore, and makes affidavit showing that the same parties "held him up" in a similar manner while they relieved him of \$21.00. Now that victims begin to show fight, the public may expect more of these interesting revelations. Meanwhile, the attention of the Treasury Department will be called to the case by Mr. Egan, who regards the charges as being neither lawful nor just, but simply blackmail.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. We have come to the end of the first year of the second century of American independence, and to-day, with the booming of cannon, the flowing of flags, the music of bands, the speeches of orators, and the busy bustle of the Old World, we celebrate the second year of the second century with bright prospects ahead, with freedom more firmly established than ever, and at peace with ourselves and all mankind. It is a fitting time, therefore, to balance the books and see how we stand with reference to ourselves and the rest of the world. The first year of our second century opened with the Centennial Exposition, which was at once a symbol of progress and an emblem of peace. It represented the best products of the manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and artistic industries of the Old World and the New, with a completeness never before recorded in the history of international exhibitions. It proved that, notwithstanding the devastation of great wars, the ravages of epidemics, the destruction occasioned by natural disturbances and casualties, and all other embarrassments and discouragements, that the strong hands and busy brains of artisans and artists in every field of labor are still at work to enhance the comfort of the world, to reduce the miseries of life, and to dignify and beautify every hour. The long hot summer months brought no detriment to the Exposition. It was carried through according to the original programme, and its influence was now slowly but powerfully at work in every department of industry. Financially, it is now apparent that its success would have been more pronounced if it had been held in some great central and cosmopolitan city, where all the world would have felt at home, like Chicago, which, as a place of summer resort, presents attractions everywhere can never expect to equal.

Politically, we, as a nation, have every reason to rejoice. The year has witnessed one of the hottest and most stormy contests in our history, and the desperate and momentous battle involved after-consequences that jeopardized the integrity of our institutions, and brought us so near the verge of civil strife that foreign nations saw no avenue of escape except by appeal to the sword. The partisan fury of implacable enmities, however, was assuaged by the cool judgment, fairness, and sense of the people, which broke the deadlock of parties and solved the problem in the interests of the general good, preparing the way for a new era of political prosperity, upon which we enter with the new year with a Reform Government, which already has set a bright example to State and Municipal Governments of the country. The decision in question has been looked forward to with great interest by parties in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, who were interested in gas contracts and who were suffering from the doctrine laid down in the Dartmouth College case, to wit, that a contract was a contract, by whomsoever made, and that when once made the public had no right to question it whatever, even if the public was swindled by its agents out of all the property that it possessed.

Judge DRUMMOND says, however, that members of a City Council in this country are nothing but trustees of the public, and that it cannot be said that they are to be swindled by their agents. The decision in question has been looked forward to with great interest by parties in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, who were interested in gas contracts and who were suffering from the doctrine laid down in the Dartmouth College case, to wit, that a contract was a contract, by whomsoever made, and that when once made the public had no right to question it whatever, even if the public was swindled by its agents out of all the property that it possessed.

THE DECISION OF THE GAS QUESTION. The decision of Judge Drummond in the case of GAZARD vs. THE CITY OF CHICAGO, involving the validity of the ten-year gas contracts—one of the most important ever delivered in this country. It teaches some wholesome lessons, which all municipal authorities would do well to heed. It sets limits to the omnipotence which has heretofore been claimed by ring-masters, and they are given to understand that taxes cannot be fixed for all time to come upon present and future property-owners who may be the same day with the taxes within their reach. The decision in question has been looked forward to with great interest by parties in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis, who were interested in gas contracts and who were suffering from the doctrine laid down in the Dartmouth College case, to wit, that a contract was a contract, by whomsoever made, and that when once made the public had no right to question it whatever, even if the public was swindled by its agents out of all the property that it possessed.

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Materially, also, we have ample cause for encouragement. The hard time, still continuing, but there is every reason to believe that we are now passing through the great clearing-house of settlement, and that we shall speedily emerge from our present straits and enter upon a new era of financial prosperity, with confidence and credit restored, and the money market in the hands of the West and South, never so firm and the farmers are looking, with crop failures, for the country is healthy, and has been spared those ravages of epidemics, plagues, and famines that have devastated other parts of the world. There is no fear that this prosperity will be disturbed. We have no standing army, for we do not need one. We have no fleet of spears, for we do not need one. A few torpedoes can take care of our coasts and harbors, and our citizen soldiers, now killing the sick, tolling in the machine-shops, and writing at desks, can take care of the rest in case of emergency. We have no foreign enemies, and no combination of foreign Powers can successfully assail us. All the world is seeking our surplus we make up the world's deficiencies. If they are short of cotton and iron, steel, mules, tobacco, coal, tin, or any other product, or any of the raw materials of life, they come here for them. Those who are sitting in darkness come to us for our petroleum, and behold a great light. If they want more of shining silver or ravishing gold we can furnish it to them. Whatever the heart of woman desires or the greed of man craves we have in abundance. The balance of trade is largely in our favor, and we are discharging one of our duties to the world. The President and two hundred millions of our independence every year because the world depends upon us to satisfy its wants. For these and many other reasons, which appertain to us as a nation and to each one as an individual, there is no reason why the American Eagle, as he wings his annual flight this morning, should not soar to the very zenith and fill the whole empyre

